

## JOSS SAW GIRLS IN A CLOUD OF DOPE

But It Was No Pipe Dream,  
for Eight of Them Paid  
Him a Visit

WERE POLITICAL STUDENTS

They Learned the Smell of Chop  
Suey, the Price of Pajamas,  
the Age of Oysters.

THEY DID NOT HIT THE PIPE

Two Detectives Guarded Them in Their  
Trip to Chinatown and Explained  
to Them the Things  
They Saw.

The League for the Political Education of Women sent a committee of eight women to Chinatown yesterday afternoon to study the heathen and to make a full report upon the chances of making an American out of him. When they returned they seemed to be unanimously of opinion that there is not much hope. The committee was in charge of Miss de la Field, a bright looking young woman, who lectures to the league upon sorts of abstruse topics, such as "Why Primary Election Should Precede the Other" and "The Principal Reasons for Our Congressmen Meeting at Washington, Albany, with Comments on Same."

Miss de la Field borrowed two desperate looking detectives at Police Headquarters to escort the committee. The specially asked their faces and spruced up, because they were warned that they were being studied also as a part of the city vermin. They armed themselves with binders to reassure the committee. "You know," said Miss de la Field, "we might one day be across some binders, and then we should be in a bad way."

"I suppose you want to hit the pipe, don't you?" one of the detectives ventured.

"No, what?" exclaimed the eight committee girls.

"He means get next to the dope," explained the other detective, holding his diamond with a piece of chain leather.

One of the reporters—there were six with the party, posing as Central Office men—told the committee that he was meant. They said they did not wish to smoke opium. What they were after was political information, and from Chinatown.

"We'll go first to the Joss house," said Detective No. 1.

"The Joss house? That sounds ridiculous," a pretty committee woman cried.

"They filed in and gazed at the temple. The priest came out from the little den and smiled."

"Are you a Democrat?" asked a committee girl.

"We sell Joss sticks," replied the priest, and to prove it he held up a lot of fifty cent ones above the market price. They lighted them, and in the smoke of the sacred wood the priest told them a few tales.

Then they went to the restaurant Horn Low, at No. 11 Moti street. There were no customers there at the time, so the detectives drove in a few from the outside, who ate with chop sticks at the expense of the committee ladies. The league studied how to make chop sticks, and how to make chop sticks.

At the store No. 3 Moti street they picked some silks. Some of them bought a few yards of silk. Then Miss de la Field adjourned the meeting. Four of the women, however, said they wanted to see more.

The other four went up to prepare their report. The remaining four went to Miss Clark's mission and took notes of what the brilliant dressed children had on. The neighborhood turned out and crowded around them.

The party next investigated a wholesale general store in Pell street. Here the detectives showed them curious Chinese vegetables, such as oyster plant and potatoes grown on Long Island, dried chickens and ducks, and dried oysters long since dead. Some were spread on bamboo sticks and others were dried on the wall.

"Are they good?" inquired one of the young women.

"You keep 'em out of your face and you'll be all right," answered a detective.

The committee pried the jackets and the cups and saucers, but didn't go much into politics. One of them wanted to buy a jacket, but the Chinaman said: "You got to wear bleaches like Chinamen."

They went to the barber shop and saw the yellow men shaved. This exhausted the list of places that the detectives had orders to take them to, and they dispersed. The names of the committee, as given by themselves and it is suspected that they are fictitious—are as follows: Miss Brown, Miss Jones, Miss Robinson, Miss Smith, Miss Jane Roe, Miss Jane Doe, Miss Jane Bae and Miss Jane Goe.

Before going to Chinatown the committee examined the Berillon system of identification at Police Headquarters and inspected the Roques' Gallery.

**THE SOCIAL FLIGHT SOUTHWARD.**  
Brilliant inauguration of the Southern Resort Season—The New York and Florida Limited enters service.

For several years the inauguration of the "New York and Florida Limited" service between New York and St. Augustine, via Pennsylvania, Southern Railway and Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, has been recognized as the official opening of the Southern resort season. This magnificent train, conceded by all travelers and railroad men to be the finest in the world in appointments and furnishings, left New York yesterday at 11:30 a. m.

A large number of distinguished people and officials left yesterday on this train, and it will undoubtedly be the favorite train with many people this season, as has been in the past.

PHILADELPHIA  
BALTIMORE  
WASHINGTON  
DANVILLE  
SALISBURY  
HOT SPRINGS  
CHARLOTTE  
ATLANTA  
COLUMBIA  
AIKEN  
SAVANNAH  
AUGUSTA  
EVERETT  
DORCHESTER  
JACKSONVILLE  
TALLAHASSEE  
ST. AUGUSTINE  
TAMPA  
PALM BEACH  
MIAMI  
KEY WEST  
HAVANA  
CASSA

## CROKER A BACKER OF MANY BIG PROJECTS.

Some of the Many Enterprises in Which the Politician Is Engaged.

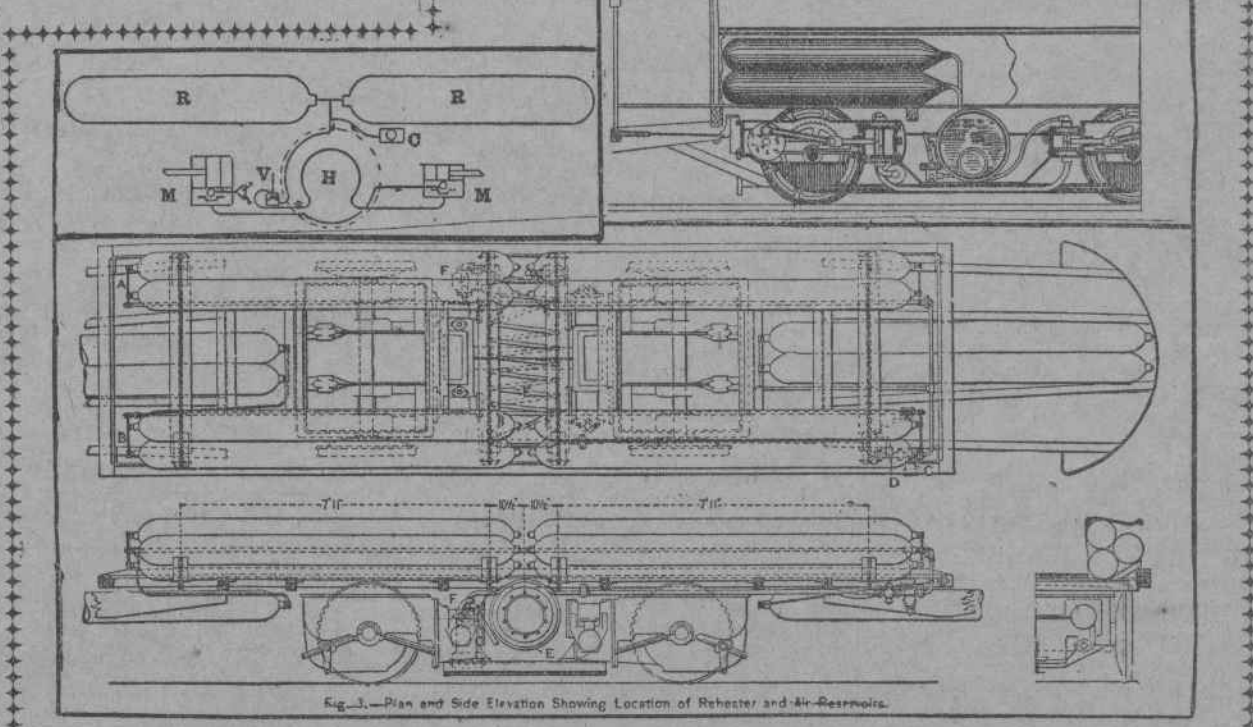


Fig. 3.—Plan and Side Elevation Showing Location of Re-heater and Air Reservoirs.

### HIS TWO SONS WITH HIM.

Real Estate, Sureties, Life Insurance, Newspapers and New Motor Power.

The incorporation of the New York Auto-Truck Company, with Richard Croker at the head of it, calls attention to the numerous and extended business relations of the Democratic leader. Nearly every new big business scheme that has come up of late has a Croker in it somewhere.

The gigantic scheme of eliminating the horse from the commercial thoroughfares of New York and conveying the burdens that were his by compressed air is only one of the enterprises in which the deft mind of the politician is engaged.

Not long ago the Reoblings, the bridge builders, organized a great building corporation, and in the articles of incorporation Mr. Croker's eldest son appears as the second largest shareholder.

There was a deal in the Westinghouse Electrical Company, the giant Pittsburg corporation, and another of Mr. Croker's sons, a boy just from college, appears there.

**In Many Enterprises.**  
Nobody except the wise old Tammany chief himself knows all the enterprises in which he is engaged. His business office is a little basement room connecting with the real estate office of Peter F. Meyer, who is the city's real estate auctioneer, and it is said that Mr. Croker is part of the firm. He is deep in real estate, everybody knows; so deep that a report that he was one of a firm of three that offered a million dollars for Hammerstein's Olympia six months ago was generally accepted as true.

He was one of the Atlantic Coast Realty Company, which proposed to make a villa district of the ocean shore between Allentown and Ellerslie. He also owns some large blocks of land in Harlem, though the property on West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, extending through One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, he recently sold for \$130,000 to Henry M. Denton.

**Is Furnishing Bonds.**  
One of Mr. Croker's big enterprises, and a productive one, is supposed to be the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, of which Andrew Freedman is the New York director. This corporation's particular field is to go on the bonds of municipal employees and office holders. Saloon keepers have also to be bonded, and to get their licenses, and the fees from this source alone in Greater New York are said to amount to \$40,000 a year.

One of the late enterprises to engage the attention of Mr. Croker is the North American Life Insurance Company, which was incorporated in Albany two months ago. Mr. Freedman also figures prominently in this company, and Perry Belmont is also interested. This insurance company is just about to begin business, and will do it on a large scale.

Besides these strictly commercial enterprises, Mr. Croker is reputed to be the owner of the Daily Telegraph newspaper, and has even been thought to be with Mr. Belmont in The Verdict, the new weekly.

Incongruous as it may appear for a man at the head of a colossal plan to do away with their species of usefulness, Mr. Croker is deeply interested in horses. He bought into the Belle Meade Stock Farm of Kentucky for a quarter of a million dollars, and afterward sold out again to W. H. Jackson at a loss. He keeps a racing stable in England that costs him \$50,000 a year—his winnings last year were only about \$4,500.

And Mr. Croker has not yet exhausted his capacity for investment.

It is stated in Providence, on the authority which first announced the purchase of the big Rhode Island Locomotive Works by Joseph Lister, that negotiations are on between the syndicates in which he and Richard Croker, of New York, are deeply interested, either as incorporators or stockholders, for the reorganization of the famous Corliss Steam Engine Works, with largely increased capital and facilities for making improved engines for domestic and foreign use.

**Engine Builder, Too.**  
Last week, as stated in the Journal, the Corliss Steam Engine Company was transferred back to the Corliss heirs, from whom it had been purchased in May, 1894, the heirs retaining a \$400,000 mortgage. Business during the past four years had been comparatively dull and when the mortgage on the plant was made it was to cover it and also "to make new arrangements to give the company better facilities for enlarging the plant and conducting the business with greater vigor than heretofore."

Now the Cramp-Houdley combine, it is claimed, is about to absorb the local plant and so increase its power as to make it the strongest of the kind in the world, confining its output to complete steam engines, entire plants, including boilers and engines, ranging from 50 to 3,000 horse power, all of special patterns and designed expressly for textile factories, electric plants and rolling mills.

The engine and boiler works employ nearly 1,200 hands when running on full time. In the company's smith shop are several large hammers, some of 125 tons, before Inventor Corliss's death, less than five

### How Air Is Utilized.

The contrivance by which the Croker company intends to run the trucks, coal carts, express wagons and delivery wagons of New York is known as the Houdley-Knight Compressed Air Motors. Joseph H. Houdley is the president of the Auto-Truck Company, and W. H. Knight is the chief engineer. The system has been employed for the propulsion of street cars in Connecticut, and is now being installed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, on their cross-town lines here.

The proponents of the doctrine of compressed air, which is cheaper than electricity, just as effective and vastly simpler as to machinery.

The amount of free air required to propel a 34-foot car weighing 18,000 pounds has been determined to be from thirty to forty pounds. The cost of compressing, with the heating and maintenance of the motor, amounts to 2.5 cents per car mile. The cost is divided as follows: About 11 pounds of air can be compressed to 200 pounds to a square inch per horse-power hour, and street cars require therefore an average of about 3 1/2 horse-power hours per car mile. It costs about 1/2 cent for each horse-power hour, making this item 1.75 cents. The hot water for re-heating is figured at .35 cent and the maintenance of the motor at 1 cent, making the total as previously given 2.5 cents.

The average cost on electric roads has been figured at 2.38 cents per car mile, exclusive of maintenance.

Street cars run by compressed air go fifteen miles on the air that is stored under the seats, and must be charged with air every two hours. Trucks could do at least as well. A single charge will do for one of the auto express trucks to make the usual delivery round of such a vehicle.

**The Problem of Leakage.**  
The air is compressed and forced into reservoirs by steam pumps. Notwithstanding the most elaborate system of valves and cylinders, owing to friction and leakage, only 35 per cent of the power of the engines for the compressed air can be applied to the axles of the auto vehicles.

The manner of application of the power to the vehicles is shown in the accompanying diagrams, furnished by President Houdley.

On each axle is mounted an iron-clad motor, having two cylinders and cranks at right angles. One motor has two high pressure cylinders and the other motor has two low pressure cylinders, double the diameter of the high pressures, but having the same stroke. Upon the crank shaft is a piston meshing into a gear wheel mounted on the middle of the axle. The axle is straight, as used for electric motors. The motor consists essentially of a cast iron case or basin, to which the two cylinders are bolted and in which all the moving parts, the piston rods, crossheads, connecting rods, cranks, gears, valve rods, eccentrics and reversing mechanism are located.

The basin is covered with a lid which can be quickly removed, thereby exposing all the machinery for complete inspection.

**In Steel Bottles.**  
The air reservoirs are in the shape of seamless steel bottles, and a pipe leads from them to a combined reducing and throttle valve, which reduces the storage pressure to the working pressure. The pipe before reaching the reducing valve passes around the heater, so that the air can receive sufficient heat to prevent freezing any moisture that may be in it.

The heater consists of a seamless tank charged with hot water under a pressure of from 150 pounds to 250 pounds.

The air on leaving the reducing valve passes through a small control valve to the heater to a temperature corresponding to the steam pressure of the hot water, and is then introduced into the high pressure cylinders, both of which are in one motor on one axle.

In exhausting from the high pressure motor the air is again heated and passes through the low pressure motor on the other axle, from which it escapes through a muffler into the atmosphere. By having one motor high pressure and the other motor low pressure, undue slipping of the wheels is prevented, as when the high pressure motor slips the low pressure motor gets more air and more pressure, and the back pressure from the receiver tends to stop the slipping. When the low pressure motor slips its wheels, it draws down the receiver pressure and thereby weakens itself, correspondingly increasing the strength of the non-slipping motor. The direction of the flow of the air is shown in the diagram above on the left, where R R are the air reservoirs, V the reducing valve, H the heater, M M the motors.

The process may be followed more closely in the lower figures. In these the pipes A and B, which connect with the reservoir, meet at C. These are stored at a pressure of from 2,000 to 2,400 pounds through the valve D. The air passes around the hot water heater E, after which it passes to the reducing valve F, through the re-heater G and to the working cylinder, as previously described.

**SOMETHING EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD SHOULD KNOW**

**WHAT "HYOMEI" MEANS.**

"HYOMEI" on the Bottle means that it contains the only Dry Air Germicide known which will destroy the bacilli of catarrh, bronchitis and consumption.

"HYOMEI" on the Inhaler means that you have the only method by which a dry air germicide can be carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs.

"HYOMEI" on the Outfit means that this is the only treatment for which the money is returned if it fails to cure.

"HYOMEI" in the House means that asthma, catarrh, bronchitis, croup, pneumonia and consumption cannot exist there.

"HYOMEI" in the Pocket means that you have an immediate and positive cure for coughs and colds.

Commit the above to memory and take nothing but "Hyomei" from your druggist. The fact that advertising specialists who have heretofore claimed to cure catarrh are throwing away their old methods and adopting any old inhaler in order to compete with "Hyomei" is evidence enough of the value of this new remedy, which cures by inhalation.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. There is but one germicide which can be carried to the bronchial tubes and lungs in the air we breathe, and that is "Hyomei." NO OTHER IS GUARANTEED. NO OTHER is endorsed by the legitimate medical profession.

**IT CURES BY INHALATION.**  
Moist vapors, sprays, douches or atomizers cannot enter the bronchial tubes or lungs. Always with "Hyomei."

FREE TREATMENT with "Hyomei" will be given daily at the office of R. T. Booth Co. to all sufferers from disease of the respiratory organs. You can come every day or every week, nothing whatever will be charged for treatment.

Price: Trial Outfits, 25c; Regular Outfits, \$1.00; Extra Bottles, 50c. Hyomei Balm, 25c. Hyomei Guaranteed Dyspepsia Cure, 50c. All druggists, or sent by mail.

FREE DISTRIBUTION AND DEMONSTRATION TO BE GIVEN AT J. MILHAUS'S SON, DISPENSING CHEMIST, 183 BROADWAY, N. Y., NEAR CORTLAND ST., FOR ONE WEEK BEGINNING JAN. 16TH.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., 18 West 34th St. (Astor Court Building), N. Y. City.

## CONSUMPTION

Startling Record of Deaths by Consumption in New York City Brought Out by the Report Made to the Senate Commission at Albany Yesterday.

## GERMS SWARM IN EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD

All Classes Menaced by This Plague Spot in Our Midst, and No Efforts Should Be Spared to Eradicate the Danger.

Consumption in 18,771 Houses Out of 81,828 Observed. This Was in the Fourth and Sixth Wards for Five Years, and Showed a Death-Rate of Nearly 25 Per Cent from the Dread Malady. In 14,479 Houses There Were 15,511 Cases.

This alarming condition in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was shown in a report on "The Spread of Consumption," made to the New York State Legislature yesterday by Dr. A. R. Guerard, after a house-to-house investigation.

If the commission had extended its investigations to other sections it would have found like conditions existing elsewhere.

In certain districts nearly half the houses examined were found to be infected.

Nearly one-quarter of all the houses in New York in the past four years have been infected with the disease.

What this means can hardly be imagined.

That the disease was existent we all knew, but that the Great White Plague should have a grasp on such an immense number of people in one of the healthiest cities in the world is indeed an alarming revelation.

The report shows that the germs are most prevalent in the poorer districts, where some of the houses have had as many as a dozen deaths in the past three years.

This establishes the fact that a

point of danger exists which may at any time spread to all classes of the population.

Consumption is as contagious as scarlet fever, in grippe, cholera or other diseases due to the pernicious activity of germs.

You, or any of your family, may at any time of the day or night contract this dangerous and insidious disease.

Sitting next you in the street cars, theatres, churches or other public places, may be victims of the malady, who will pass it on to you without your knowledge.

You may breathe in the germs as you sit at a restaurant or walk through the busy business streets and come in contact with those unfortunate whose circumstances are such that they must reside in the most seriously infected districts.

People who easily catch cold, with delicate lungs, shortness of breath, and all who are sick, weak or in general poor health are the quickest to succumb to the attacks of the germ.

Dr. Slocum's generous broad and liberal offer to distribute free treatment for this dread disease to all who call at or write to his laboratory, should meet the requirements of the situation.

Poverty should be no bar to health,

and all consumptives in need of treatment are urged to seek the aid of this well-known specialist, so freely offered to all who require it.

No system of treatment has proved so certain a cure or so positive a preventive of consumption and its train of allied pulmonary diseases, as this new method of treatment, discovered by Dr. Slocum.

Thousands of grateful patients in all parts of the world bear testimony to his skill and success in this, his chosen field.

By simply calling at or writing to the Dr. Slocum Laboratories, 96 and 98 Pine St., New York City, you may obtain FOUR FREE PACKAGES of his preparations, including Dr. Slocum's, forming a complete course of treatment of a new system of medical science, which has never yet failed, when taken in time, to effect a cure.

No ONE medicine combines in itself all the properties requisite for successfully curing consumption.

Write or call at once, and before the germs have obtained a firm grip, for it is an incontrovertible truth that prevention is better than cure.

Druggists dispense the Slocum System of Treatment in large original packages, with full directions for use in any case.

**Proposals.**  
No. 1. PROPOSALS FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT ON CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE CARRIAGEWAY AT INTERSECTION OF THE BOULEVARD AND MANHATTAN STREET.

PROPOSALS FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON THE PRESENT PAVEMENT THE CARRIAGEWAY OF SOUTH STREET FROM PARK TO MADISON AVENUE.

PROPOSALS FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON THE PRESENT PAVEMENT THE CARRIAGEWAY OF SOUTH STREET FROM PARK TO MADISON AVENUE.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEANING AND PAINTING COPIES. THE 100th STREET, WOOD WORK AND TIN ROOFS OF STABLE WAYS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR THE above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, No. 126 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 12 o'clock, JANUARY 17, 1899.

PROPOSALS FOR SALT FOR THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, FOR THE YEAR 1899.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, No. 148 East 29th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 12 o'clock, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1899.

PROPOSALS FOR LIST OF HOSPITAL SUPPLIES, NO. 2 AND 3, FOR THE YEAR 1899.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, No. 148 East 29th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 12 o'clock, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1899.

PROPOSALS FOR LIST OF HOSPITAL SUPPLIES, NO. 2 AND 3, FOR THE YEAR 1899.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, No. 148 East 29th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 12 o'clock, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1899.

PROPOSALS FOR DRY GOODS, HAIR, WARE, PAINTS, LEATHER AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, No. 148 East 29th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 12 o'clock, M. THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.

PROPOSALS FOR DRY GOODS, HAIR, WARE, PAINTS, LEATHER AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, No. 148 East 29th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 12 o'clock, M. THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.

PROPOSALS FOR 1,200 TONS WHITE ASH COAL, 2,240 POUNDS TO THE TON, FOR THE YEAR 1899, FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DISTRICT PRISON, THIRD DISTRICT PRISON, DISTRICT PRISON, FIFTH DISTRICT PRISON, SEVENTH DISTRICT PRISON, AND CENTRAL OFFICE.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR the above will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, No. 148 East 29th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, until 12 o'clock, M. THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.

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### ALMOST MURDERED ME.

How often we hear people make that remark who wear a truss like the one above, with iron or steel bands—an instrument of torture. Come and see us and get relief with our Improved Elastic Truss, which cures a FEELING OF HEAVYNESS, NIGHT AND DAY, without effort, and restores the patient to his normal condition, without regard to age or condition of the system. Call or write for free catalogue.

**IMPROVED ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,**  
785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
EXAMINATION FREE.  
CLOSED SUNDAYS. LADY IN ATTENDANCE FOR LADIES.  
ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK FOR 17 YEARS.

**OLD EYES**  
MADE YOUNG

Cataracts, Blindness and every disease of the Eyes, Head and Throat cured. Weak Eyes made strong. CATARRH CURED GUARANTEED. Send for circulars.

**ELECTRODE COMPANY,**  
537 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Public Notices.

**SALE OF LEASE OF CITY PROPERTY.**  
Pursuant to the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in accordance with Section 295 of the Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction to the highest bidder of yearly rent, at his office in the Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, N. Y., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899, at noon, a lease of certain premises belonging to the City of New York, and consisting of the block of land and the building now erected and standing thereon, lying and being in the Fifth

**BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.**  
of said city, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the southerly side thereof by Beale street, on the easterly side thereof by Washington street, on the northerly side thereof by Duane street, and on the westerly side thereof by West street, and including all and singular the buildings thereon, comprising the building on the corner of said streets, 14 feet front and 44 feet 10 inches deep, now occupied by the Fire Department of said city. The lease is to be for the term of ten years. The minimum rental or upset price for which the said premises shall be sold is appraised and set at the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) per annum. The highest bidder will be required to pay the auctioneer's fee and twenty-five per cent of the amount of the yearly rental bid at the time and place of sale.

For further particulars see City Record, published at No. 2 City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

**BIRD S. COLER,**  
Comptroller.

**GET THE SET.**  
Companion miniature to the one given away to-day FREE NEXT SUNDAY. Get it by inserting a paid "WANT" AD in next Sunday's Journal.